THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9543. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28. 1782.

THE FOLLOWING
NEW BOOKS are in the PRESS,
And will be published in the course of next month, by C. ELLIOT, Parliament-square, Edinburgh:

I. A TREATISE on the THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, Illustrated with COPPERPLATES,
By BENJAMIN BELL, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary.
(Price Six Shillings in Boards.)

☞ This work, when completed, with a former volume on ULCERS, &c. by the same author, will comprehend a full *System of Modern Surgery*; the whole to be contained in other three volumes in octavo, which are already in great forwardness.

Although each of these volumes is intended to form part of a system, yet each may be considered as a distinct publication, the contents of one volume not being connected with those of another.

II.

An ESSAY on COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, originally by the late Dr ALEX. MONRO, now first completed; that is, the subjects not formerly described are supplied, and those that were are greatly improved and enlarged with modern discoveries; amongst which are included the description of the difference betwixt the *Muscles* of a Dog and those of the Human Body, the Anatomy and Uses of Insects, &c. &c.

By a GENTLEMAN who has made that subject his particular study.

This book, although enlarged to more than double the extent of the *spurious* edition, is printed in such a size as to bind up with Dr Monro's Anatomy of the Bones, &c. to such as chuse it in that manner.

III.

A VIEW of the LAST JUDGMENT, by JOHN SMITH, one of the Ministers of Campbelton, and author of Gaelic Antiquities, &c. in one volume octavo, price 4s. in boards.

IV.

A COLLECTION of the most esteemed FARCES and ENTERTAINMENTS performed on the British Stage. Volume the Second. Price 2s. 6d. in boards.

*** This volume contains the same number (fourteen) of farces as the former, and it is hoped will meet with as favourable a reception from the public.

Booksellers in the *country* will please send their commissions in time, as no books will be sent any where without orders.

Of C. Elliot may be had, lately published,

1. Farces, Volume I. containing fourteen, price 2s. 6d. in boards.
2. Junius's Letters complete, with index, notes, &c. 3s. in boards.
3. Ruddiman's Rudiments, new correct edition, 10d. bound.
4. ——— Grammatical Exercises, new edition, 1s. bound.
5. Moral Instructions, new edition, 1s. bound.
6. Carr's Sermons, 4th edition, with the author's head, 2 vols. 8s. in boards.
7. Mr Smith's Gaelic Antiquities, quarto, 10s. 6d. in boards.
8. Mr Bell on Ulcers and Inflammations, &c. 5s. in boards.
9. Mrs Talbot's Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week, single copies 3d.; 2s. per dozen to give to the poor.
10. Fables Choisies, a l'Usage des Enfans, &c. par L. Chambaud, a new edition, corrected and enlarged by an eminent hand, price neatly bound 2s.

CARRON GRATES, SMOKE STOVES, &c.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, foot of the West Bow, Edinburgh, returns his most sincere thanks to the Public, for the distinguished favours he has long received from them; and begs to inform them just now, that, besides the Large Assortment of Carron Grates he always keeps of the finest patterns, he has fitted up a number of a pattern entirely new, much approved of, with Heating Drafts: ALSO, Pedestal, Buzaglo, Register, Franklin, Close and Open Smoke Stoves of various constructions; Perpetual Ovens, Boiling Tables, Furnace Doors and Grates, Die-cut Polished and Wire Fenders, Polished and Case-hardened Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels; Black Lead for cleaning Grates, and Brushes; Fire-pans, Coal-backets, Scuttles, Dust and Cinder Shovels, Bellows, Mincing Knives, Stake Tongs, Smoothing Irons, Frying Pans, Patent Cast Iron Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

And, having a new Foundery of his own, makes Malleable Cast Iron Lath, Slate and Wall-tree Nails, which run about two hundred more each thousand than English ones, and full one-third cheaper than wrought iron nails; Brewers Furnace Barrs, Sash-weights, Cart-bushes, Plough-shoes, Mill-gudgeons, Fanner-wheels; with many other articles at the wholesale prices.

Those who are pleased to favour him with their orders may depend upon the quickest dispatch, and the lowest price charged for every article.

ANDERSON, LESLIE, AND COMPANY,
SEED MERCHANTS, EDINBURGH,

HAVE just got to hand, from Holland, a fine Collection of FLOWER ROOTS, consisting of
Double Hyacinths, red, white, and blue.
Double Polyanthus Narcissuses.
Double and great blowing jonquils.
Irises, Ranunculuses, and Annemonies.

N. B. As usual, all kinds of Garden Seeds and Nursery, Commissions from the country carefully attended to.

APPLES.

JUST arrived from Feversham in KENT, a Cargo of the very best ENGLISH APPLES, of various kinds, both for the table and baking—To be sold at a loft in Buchan's Close, Bernard Street, Leith.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament-house here, on the 5th (being the first Tuesday) of November next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

As the following account of some singular customs and usages among the Gentoos, and other Eastern nations, may afford some amusement to your readers during the present dearth of political intelligence, your giving it a place in your paper will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

IN the east, it is usual for the Europeans who reside there, as well as for the natives, to eat snakes and frogs. The frog in this country is as large as a chicken. It makes a loud croaking in the evenings. This supplies the place of the melody of European birds. The frogs are fed with great care after they are caught. I am told by the frog-eaters, that they are most delicate food. I take their word for it. The late General Wedderburne was so fond of frogs, that he kept a frog-catcher, as gentlemen in Europe keep fowlers.

There is a kind of serpents capable of being tamed, which become domestics in families, and which undoubtedly have a sensibility to the charms of music; for at the sound of a violin they raise their heads, and move their bodies in concord to the musical notes. When you stroak their beautiful back, they seem sensible of the caress, their necks and heads moving more briskly to the music, and their eyes sparkling with encreased lustre.

I have never yet, either by reading or conversation, obtained any satisfactory account of the origin of those ideas of pollution, and singular antipathies and abhorrences, which prove so great torments to the Hindoos. Different writers have attempted to trace them back to the arts of priests and politicians. But priestcraft and policy do not inspire mankind with new desires and aversions. They may sanctify and confirm prejudices already entertained; they may improve and heighten them, and use them as engines for their own purposes; but I apprehend they seldom study to create them. However the superstructure may be the effect of art, the foundation is laid in nature. It is political wisdom, perhaps, to punish unnatural crimes; and in fact they are punished. But does the punishment of such crimes originate in views of policy? It is a natural abhorrence that first impels men to punish them; in the same manner that a school-boy is urged by a natural antipathy to kill those odious reptiles that offend his eye in his wandering excursions, in woods and fields. Europeans are conscious of many antipathies, which it is impossible to trace to any source of superstition or policy: The Asiatics, in like manner, have theirs; with this difference, that they are at once more violent and more numerous. There seems to be a greater irritability in their nerves, and they are more forcibly struck by every object.

The manner of drinking among the Gentoos is remarkable. They religiously avoid touching the vessel that contains the liquor with their lips, and pour it into their mouths, holding the bottle, or other vessel, at least at a foot's distance. Their idea is, that they would be polluted by stagnated water. They will drink from a pump, or any running stream, but not out of a pool.

The Hindoos preserve the Asiatic custom, of which we read in the Bible, of threshing out their corn by the treading of oxen. A pole is fixed in the ground, in the upper end of which is set a pivot, which serves as an axis for a wheel, or rather a wooden frame, which is turned round by the oxen, and which confines their steps to the threshing floor. The grain is shaken from the husks and the straw, by the beating of their feet and legs. A couple of oxen will thresh two or three hundred bushels of rice a day. There have been various attempts in Europe to contrive a machine for threshing corn, the most laborious and expensive operation in husbandry. Might not our farmers for once take a hint from the Asiatics, and try the method of threshing by means of oxen? The threshing-floor is formed by spreading on the surface of a spot of level ground, a paste composed of water, earth, and cow-dung. This operation is performed by the women.

There is not a more precious substance in the eyes of the Gentoos, than cow-dung. It is not perhaps known in Europe, that cow-dung is an infallible preservative against the destructive effects of all kinds of vermin. It is for this reason, that it is used in forming threshing-floors. It is for the same reason that it is used as plaster to the houses, which are overlaid with this substance, mixed with water and a very little earth, both without and within. A layer of this composition being spread on the walls, and sufficient time being allowed it to dry, a second stratum is added, for the purpose of filling up any chinks that may be occasioned by excessive drought. A smooth and solid paste being thus formed, it is white-washed with a very fine and white lime made of oyster shells. These white walls are variagated without as well as within, by the figures of different animals, especially elephants. But I have not yet fully described the great importance of cow-dung. It is not only a necessary article both in agriculture and architecture, but also religion. The pollution that is occasionally conveyed to their houses by the contract of Christians, the Gentoos wash away by the precious ointment of cow-dung. The pagodas in the island of Salsette, having been used by our soldiers as lodging-places, during the war with the Mahrattas, were considered as defiled, and were wholly abandoned, until they had undergone a purification by cow-dung. It is not a little humiliating to a professor of Christianity, that he should be considered by the ancient and numerous sect of the Gentoos, as a piece of animated substance infinitely more loathsome and odious than the excrement of a buffalo or a bullock.

The Gentoos are undoubtedly gross idolators. What are the doctrines of their priests, I know not. They worship figures of men with elephants heads, and a variety of other images. The human figures which are the objects of their devotion, have many hands, and are enormously corpulent. They also worship different animals. I have seen in their temples live bullocks. It occurred to me that these were going to be sacrificed to their god or gods; but I was soon given to understand that they were gods themselves.

The Persians of this country, as is generally known, pay divine adoration to fire, but not in a senseless and idolatrous manner; for I have been assured by very respectable characters among the Persees, that they worship fire only as an emblem of the Divinity, and as his chief agent in the system of the universe. They never extinguish fire. They will stand for hours by their lamps, putting up their prayers to God, with folded hands, and their eyes turned towards heaven with great devotion. They utter ejaculatory prayers all day long, and constantly mix business, and even common conversation, with devotion.

They have a superstitious veneration for cocks and for dogs. They breed great numbers of dogs at their own houses, and feed them regularly twice every day with rice and ghee. To all dogs, whether their own or not, they are very hospitable. Wherever they see a dog, they presently call him, and offer him food. If you walk abroad with a dog in any of the Persee villages, you presently hear jo! jo! at every turn; every body striving to be the first to entertain your dog. Dogs are also sacred in all the Turkish dominions *. The dogs on the island of Bombay, a few years ago, were many of them mad; whereupon an order was given by the Governor for killing all dogs without exception. This order being known, the Persees were greatly alarmed, met together, and entered into a solemn league and covenant in defence of their dogs, and threatened to protect THEIR lives at the risk of their own. It was therefore highly prudent not to insist on the execution of the decree that had been issued against those faithful and affectionate domestics.

How difficult it is to distinguish the sentiments of nature from the prejudices of education! Most nations with whom we are acquainted are careful to bury their dead, and consider it as a kind of misfortune to their departed friends if by any accident their inanimate bodies should not be honoured by a decent interment. That very circumstance, however, which, in the opinion of Homer, and those to whom he addressed the Iliad, aggravated the hard fate of those heroes who fell in the Trojan war, whose unburied limbs were devoured by hungry dogs and ravenous vultures; that very circumstance, so full of horror to a Grecian mind, would have appeared to a Persian matter of the greatest consolation. For the Persees expose the bodies of their dead to birds of prey, as the last good office that friendship can perform to the deceased. They erect for this purpose fabrics about ten feet high, over the walls of which they fix an iron grate, whereon they place the dead. These buildings are very like kilns, save that they want roofs. Crows, kites, and vultures, quickly devour the flesh; and the bones, after being bleached for many years, are at last pulverised, and drop gradually into the cavity of the building, thus making way for new carcases.

I prefer to this the manner in which the Gentoos dispose of their dead. They burn their bodies with sandal wood and other aromatics. A very worthy gentleman of my acquaintance, Capt. W—st, is so much delighted with this practice, that he has given orders, that his body, after he is dead, shall be burned after the Gentoo manner, with sandal wood. The poor Faquiers bury their dead within their huts, and sometimes caverns. The self-denied Faquiers will lie whole days and nights, covered with dust, under banyan trees, confessing their sins, and expiating them by repentance, supported only by a bottle of water and a little grain, or parched corn, not unlike pease, but sweeter to the taste. This mendicant order of religionists often supply our Pattymaurs † with provisions on their journies, when, avoided by the superstitious Gentoos as if they were some noxious animals, they would be in great danger of starving.

It is generally known, that the practice of inoculating for the small-pox is common in all Asiatic countries. But there is an art in Hindostan, not yet known in Europe, by which the women effectually prevent any traces of the small-pox on the faces of their little ones. This preservative is composed of a salve made of certain Indian herbs, and a certain kind of oil, which they apply as soon as the pock begins to blacken. I am surprised that none of the Company's surgeons have ever inquired into the nature of this preparation; for, I presume, if they had, they would have discovered it; and the fact, that the Hindoos know how to save their skins from the ravages of the small pox, is undoubted.

I shall, now I have got on the subject of Hindoo surgery, mention another operation of the chirurgical kind, which I am well assured is attended with the happiest effects. When any person happens to be bruised in any part of his body by a fall, a blow, or otherwise, those who are nearest to him presently strip off the greatest part of his clothes, and with the palms of their hands gently rub the afflicted part, and proceeding from that spot, rub over, with greater force, the whole of the body. This good office is generally performed by the women, who are indeed the surgeons and physicians of this country, and who handle their patients with all the easy address of the most experienced members of the faculty in Europe.

Before the Hindoos rise from their beds, they stretch themselves, darting out their legs and arms with a sudden motion several times. They then proceed to the doors of their houses, where they sit in circles, in order to pick and wash their teeth. They fill their mouths repeatedly with water, and holding back their heads, make a croaking noise, like so many frogs. Those of the Gentoo religion perform divers other ablutions in secret.

* In the year 1743, the dogs at Constantinople had multiplied so exceedingly, that they became an intolerable burden to the inhabitants, who were obliged to feed them, lest, being ravenous through hunger, they should attack their cattle, or even their children, as has sometimes been the case. This became so serious a matter, that it was taken into consideration by the Divan. That council was in the greatest perplexity, not knowing how to redress the grievance complained of by the Constantinopolians, consistently with the doctrines of their religion, which expresly prohibits its votaries from taking the life of a dog. The Divan was at last relieved from their embarrassment, by the ingenuity of the Grand Vizier. That minister observed, that though the holy prophet had forbidden all Musselmen to kill a dog, he had not however forbidden them to transport them from one place to another. He, therefore, with the hearty approbation of the Divan, banished the dogs of the Turkish capital to a desart island in the Archipelago. Several ships were loaded with those passengers, who were set on shore in great safety, and who soon died miserably of hunger. The crew of an English ship that sailed in the night of the second day after the debarkation of the dogs, passed by the isle on which they were landed, were struck with horror at their yelling, the cause of which they learned when they came to Constantinople.

† Messengers or posts.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 24.

Bank Stock shut, 114 a ½.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72 a ½.	Ditto New Ann. 57½ a 58.
3 per cent. con. 58¾ a ⅞.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 57½ a ¾.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, par a 1 prem.
Long Ann. 17½ a 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, 11½ a ¼ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 15 s. a 14 s.
3 per cent. Ann. —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59½ a ⅝
India Bonds, par a 1 prem.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
Oct. 23. N. N. W.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHARLESTOWN, *Aug.* 14.

A fleet which arrived off our bar on Thursday last had on board the entire part of the late garrison of Savannah, with a number of loyal refugees from that place.

The town of Savannah was evacuated by the British troops, on the 11th of the month; the public stores and effects of the inhabitants who have come away being previously removed down to the island of Tybee. On the 20th of the same month, a fleet sailed from Tybee for Jamaica, with about 1800 negroes, and other property of the loyalists, under convoy of the Zebra frigate and Vulture sloop of war. Two days afterwards, another fleet, having on board about 3000 negroes, sailed for St Augustine. On the evening of the same day, Colonel Brown, with a part of his regiment, the militia troops of horse dismounted, some militia infantry; and about 300 Indians, the whole making together nearly the number of 1500 persons, embarked in small vessels to proceed to East Florida, by the inland navigation.

The whole number of persons, independent of his Majesty's troops, who left Georgia in consequence of the evacuation of the garrison of Savannah, is said to be nearly 7000. Of that number about 5000 are negroes, who, according to some accounts, were at least three-fourths, and to others seven eighths, of all the slaves in the province of Georgia. Among the 2000 whites, who have likewise come away, are almost all the wealthy inhabitants of the province, and many of the lower classes of the people.

Head Quarters, August 7. 1782.

The inhabitants are hereby informed, that a convoy will be ordered, and every possible assistance given to convey to Augustine such of them, who, from the expected withdrawing the King's troops from this town, may desire to remove with their families and effects to the province of East Florida. All persons who propose, are therefore required to notify their intentions to the Quarter-Master General's Office, where they will, at the same time, deliver in a specific account of the property they mean to take with them.

All persons who propose to remove from town to other parts, are also required to give three days public notice of their intention.

By order of the Lieutenant-General,

EDWARD SCOT, Sec.

August 15. On Thursday last arrived off our bar, seven sail of transports from St Augustine under convoy. They are some of the vessels that were employed to carry off a number of the inhabitants, and part of the garrison from Savannah to that part.

The army arrears are ordered to be paid up to last December, money being issued from the Treasury to the several agents for that purpose.

From the London Papers, Oct. 24.

St Roch, Sept. 28. A courier-extraordinary, dispatched to the Duke de Crillon, brought him word on the 26th, that Admiral Howe's fleet had quitted Portsmouth, in order to steer for Gibraltar. The General immediately sent off advice of this to Don Cordova, who communicated it to all the commanders and crews of his squadron, who received it with joy, testifying the most ardent desire to fight the enemy. We are adding to the number of our gun-boats, which are to be increased, if we can be done, to 250; and rafts covered with cork, are building, which, as well as the gun-boats, are to carry forty-two pounders. These rafts, which are of a new invention, will draw near enough to fire *a Ricochet*, to the very points of the rocks and platforms. Our fleet continues still at anchor in the Bay of Algesire.

The King of Spain has sent to the Counts d'Artois and Dammartin, desiring their Highnesses to remain in the camp till the end of the siege. The General keeps his dispositions extremely secret; however, every thing presages the resolution of an assault. A great number of wooden ladders and cords of a prodigious heighth are preparing. The anvils resound, and iron hooks are making.

Paris, Oct. 12. The Count d'Estaing is set out, and told his domestics that he was going to his seat at Auvergne.

We just now learn from Marseilles, that the convoy of 22 transports, which sailed from L'Orient the 11th of February last for India, were arrived at the Cape of Good-Hope.

Hague, Oct. 13. We hear from Petersburg, that nineteen regiments of Russian troops are marching towards the Crimea.

L O N D O N.

By the Lisbon mail which arrived last night, several private letters have been received at the Admiralty, from persons connected with Government, stating that accounts had been received at Lisbon from the Spanish camp before Gibraltar, of so late a date as the 3d of this month, wherein they mention, that no arrival of any part of Lord Howe's fleet had been heard of in the Streights, and that a number of their frigates and armed vessels, who had been cruizing on the look out, had returned without having been able to procure any intelligence concerning him. The report therefore of an engagement between his Lordship and the combined fleet is necessarily premature. *Eng. Chron.*

An express is arrived from Portsmouth this afternoon, with an account of the arrival there of the Ville de Paris, with several other ships, one of which is said to be the Centaur. *Gen. Ev. Post.*

A gentleman is arrived in town, who left Portsmouth late last night, who positively says, the Ville de Paris of 104 guns, arrived there about an hour before he left that place, and that the Glorieux of 74 was left near Ireland. The Centaur of 74 foundered three days after the gale. The person who reports the above is known by many people in the city for a man of veracity, but as Government have not received any accounts of such an agreeable event, we know not how to give it credit. *St James's Chron.*

There are letters in town from France, which came by this day's mail, that mention a Jamaica ship being brought into a French port, the crew of which says, they saw the Centaur, of 74 guns, go down a few days after the gale, on the 16th, of September. *Ibid.*

An express arrived over land from Gibraltar this morning, but the news had not transpired when this paper went to press, farther than that the dispatches are dated the latter end of September, and that the loss to the Spaniards, at the time their floating batteries were destroyed, was much more considerable than the Spaniards owned in their gazette. *Ibid.*

This day an account was received at the Secretary of State's office, from France, that an English East-India ship, supposed to be the Neptune, Capt. Scott, from Bengal to England, was taken soon after she sailed, by a detachment of Mons. Suffrein's fleet. *Ibid.*

It was this day reported, that besides the East-India ship taken by part of Suffrein's squadron, they had driven another on shore, which was totally lost. *Ibid.*

An account is received, that a small French squadron have taken four or five outward-bound ships, on the coast of Africa, and done considerable damage to the English all along the coast. *Ibid.*

A Spanish merchant, in the Old Jury, has a letter from his correspondent at Barcelona, which informs him, that the commanding officer at the Havannah had orders to attempt a descent upon Jamaica while the British fleet was absent at America. This was publicly talked of at Madrid; and, from the superiority of the fleet and land forces, the Dons entertained great hopes of succes from the expedition. *Morn. Post.*

The Secretaries of State, the Lord Chancellor, and all the Cabinet, are expressly desired to remain in town this week, as some affairs are likely to be agitated in Council, which call for great deliberation. Several Councils have not broke up till after midnight.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Jersey, brought over in the Nancy letter of marque, arrived at Cowes; they contain an account of two large ships from St Domingo being taken and carried in there dismasted.

A letter from Buenavista, dated September 24, says, "Our late disaster has not caused us to remit the smallest degree of our labour; on the contrary, our General seems animated with the strongest and most fixed resolution to carry Gibraltar, though little hopes of success are now entertained in the army. The Duke has ordered a new trench to be made, and additional saucissons to be placed; the officers of the ordnance are busied in raising new batteries, and the workmen have been daily employed on them for several days; every thing here seems to scout the idea to raise the siege, and yet the most sanguine among us scarcely dare to hope that Gibraltar will be ours."

With the additionol troops which have been landed near Gibraltar since the miscarriage of their gun-boats, the whole force of the enemy amounts to 30,000 men.

A correspondent asks, if it be true, as has been repeated in almost every newspaper, that Lord Howe was only off Ushant on the 2d inst. what can be the reason that we were not informed of it twenty times before the 22d of the month?

A correspondent says, it is confidently reported that Parliament will be dissolved as soon as the necessary supplies are voted; and that the burgage tenures, and other subjects, that relate to a more equal representation of the people, will become the important consideration of a new Parliament.

By a person come from Boston, by way of Holland, we are well assured, that on the 10th of September last the state of the French ships of war in America stood exactly thus:

3 Ships of the line, one 50, and 2 frigates, at Rhode-Island.
1 of the line, and 5 frigates and sloops, within the Capes of Virginia.
3 Frigates in the Delaware.
12 Sail of the line, and 4 frigates, one of 44 guns at Boston, exclusive of the one lost, and the Triumphante, which had been got off.
2 Sail of the line, and a 20 gun ship, at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire.

In all, 18 sail of the line, &c. &c.

Portsmouth, in New-England, against which a part of Admiral Hood's naval force from New York, is said to be gone for the purpose of capturing or destroying some French men of war which are put in there for the purpose of repair, is a maritime town, and one of the principal in the government of New-Hampshire: It has always been noted for ship-building; in consequence of which the Americans have paid very great attention to it since their separation from the Mother-Country. They have now two large docks there for repairing ships of war, &c. Its situation in the Bay of Piscataqua, at the mouth of the river of the same name, makes it exceedingly convenient for shipping: The Americans have built two or three frigates there, and are now constructing a ship of 50 guns; but with all these conveniencies, it is entirely defenceless; three or four ships of war might burn the town and shipping, and a bomb vessel can come so near as to throw shells in with great success. Portsmouth lies 20 leagues to the northward of Boston, and its harbour is much more preferable. The King's courts were usually held here, it having been the residence of the Governor of the province.

Congress has sent instructions to Mr Adams, to make a contract with the Dutch for cloathing ten regiments, with arms and ammunition in proportion.

General Murray having seen a paragraph in the papers of Saturday the 19th instant, thinks it necessary to acquaint the public, that the Court Martial which is to try his conduct, was graciously granted by his Majesty at the the General's earnest request, to confute the illiberal aspersions which had been thrown on his character.

As soon as General Murray's trial is concluded, another Court-Martial will be immediately formed for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel James Cockburn, for the loss of the island of St Eustatius.

The Charlotte, which is arrived at Plymouth from Hudson's Bay, is a sloop belonging to the company, which used to be employed in collecting the loading from the different factories for the three traders. She has got the cargo intended for the King George, Fowler, on board her, which ship is supposed to have escaped falling into the hands of the enemy; but great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the other two, viz. the Prince Rupert and Sea-Horse.

Paul Jones's squadron, which surprised and took the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, consisted of three frigates, and three or four privateers. They got a considerable booty at Fort Charles and Fort Rupert factories, destroyed all the forts and vessels on the bay, particularly Fort Nelson and Churchill, and took away with them two very valuable loaded vessels belonging to the Company, which were sent for Boston, prior to Paul Jones's bearing away for the North Seas, where it seems he is to finish his cruise. It is supposed his booty, exclusive of the damage he has done the forts and factories, cannot amount to less than One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The Pegase and Europe men of war, which parted with Commodore Elliot when he sailed for Spithead, are gone to cruise for the expected Jamaica convoy, and not to join Lord Howe at Gibraltar, as has been suggested.

On Wednesday the 10th current, Wm. Boulton, Esq; of the General Post-Office, Comptroller of Bye-Nights, and Clerk to the North Road, resigned his places in said office, after having served upwards of 53 years with honour and integrity.

Ireland will certainly derive great advantages from the generous and political measure of offering an asylum to the oppressed Genevans, who, apparently from a constitutional ingenuity, excel in a great number of mechanical arts, many of them either wholly neglected, or but little cultivated in Ireland; by means of which several new channels of commerce will be opened for the sister kingdom, through which a proportionate share of emolument may also be expected to flow into this country.

The King of Prussia, now that he is too old to play the military hero any longer, is turning his thoughts to an object which will employ the hands of his subjects infinitely better, than in bearing arms for the destruction of their fellow-creatures. Frederic wants to encourage the breeding of silk-worms, that he may be the better able to carry into effect the great design he has in view, of establishing a flourishing silk manufacture in his country. This year *eleven thousand pounds weight* of silk was made in the different provinces of Prussia: There are in these provinces about 3,000,000 of young white mulberry trees, that already bear leaves, which would be sufficient for the support of as many silk-worms as would produce 50,000 weight of silk. While Prussia, and the other powerful nations on the continent, had no other object than conquest, we had in reality little to fear for the foundation of our greatness—commerce: But now we may be with cause alarmed, when we find our powerful neighbours employ the riches of their provinces in endeavouring to make trade flourish in them. A commercial nation is more dangerous to us than a military one.

The popular toast at present in the American colonies is, "A new edge to our swords; may they never be sheathed till "we have cut our way to Independence, Liberty, and Glory; "and may they then be turned into instruments of peace."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"You have certainly felt a groundless alarm as to an unexpected visit at Sheerness; for the Hollanders are a people too wary and cautious to hazard their navy in an attempt pregnant with such imminent danger, and promising so little success. They might, indeed, have been bold enough to attempt the exploit you have apprehended, could they have been assured that the return of their shipping would not have been intercepted."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 11.

"Their High Mightinesses the States-General have provisionally agreed to the request of the French Ambassador, relative to the sending of ten ships of war to Brest, but the affair will not be finally determined till the opinion of each respective province has been delivered to the States.

"Last Tuesday Count Welderen, a Captain of the navy of the Republic, arrived express from the Texel, with advice to the Prince Stadtholder, that the officers, sailors, and soldiers, unanimously refused going to Brest; upon which the Prince immediately held a council of war with the Vice-Admirals Zoutman and Reynst, and the Fiscals of the Admiralty, the result of which has not yet transpired.

"On Tuesday Mr Adams, the American minister, had a conference with the States-General, when the treaty of amity and commerce between the Thirteen United States of America, and this Republic, was signed by their High Mightinesses.

"A young officer, not 20 years of age, has been taken up in Zealand, for holding a criminal correspondence with the English, and entering into a conspiracy to facilitate their landing on the Isle of Schourwen in that province; he has already confessed the whole, and discovered his accomplices, and it is thought he will soon suffer for his traiterous designs; he is said to be a native of Amsterdam, and nephew to Major-General Witt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York, to his correspondent in London, Sept. 15.

"The fleet arrived here ten days ago, after a very tedious passage of eight weeks from Jamaica, a fortnight of which time we cruised off the Havannah, to block up Don Solano's squadron, and by that means cover the passage of Admiral Graves's convoy through the Gulph of Florida. This circumstance detained us so long, that the Marquis de Vaudreuil's squadron got very much the start of us, and had actually arrived in Boston harbour before we had got to the Capes of Virginia. We are more than double their force, and both fleets are fitting for sea with all expedition. If we are able to get out before them, we have a fair prospect of making a very capital stroke in the West Indies; but we are very sickly, and there is a great want of necessary stores and artificers for refitting a fleet. On the other hand, the French are well furnished with every thing they want at Boston; and it is to be feared they will be enabled to get to sea before us, and join any reinforcements they may expect from Europe in the West Indies, so as to find themselves equal, if not superior to us in these seas.

"You will not expect much satisfactory news from this country. The measures adopted by the Marquis of Rockingham's administration have produced no salutary effect. On the contrary, they have infused an additional spirit of arrogance in the minds of the rebels. They look upon the acknowledgment of their independence, as the effect of the most extreme necessity, and a proof of a total inability on our part to prosecute the war against them any longer; while, at the same time, the shamefully abandoning the loyalists, and leaving them a prey to the most inveterate persecution, will fix a lasting stain upon our national honour. I cannot avoid mentioning to you, among other bad effects produced by the measures lately adopted, the folly of having sent all the rebel seamen imprisoned in England back again to this country, without any condition annexed of not serving again. These seamen have already arrived in great numbers at Boston, where they have been found a very seasonable recruit, not only to the French fleet, but also to the rebel privateers, who were lying idle for want of hands to navigate them; insomuch, that some hundreds of them being taken by Admiral Digby's cruizers, are actually in the prisons of this city, from whence, I trust, they will not be released again. During all this time, there is a great expectation of peace; the military operations are totally suspended on both sides, and every one looks forward with anxious expectation for the event of the measures now pursuing in Europe for that end."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, October 24.

"A gentleman who is just arrived from Portsmouth, brings certain information of the Ville de Paris being arrived there yesterday evening, in company with the Centaur. In consequence, many people have determined to go to Portsmouth, merely to gratify their curiosity, in seeing the ship in which was captured the gallant Compte de Grasse.

"Intelligence has been received this afternoon at the India-House, of the French having taken an East-Indiaman on her passage home. This may be depended upon, as the information was received from a gentleman who is in the Company's service.

"The report of Lord Howe having had an engagement with the combined fleet, in which he is said to have been successful, is again revived, as an express has arrived at the Admiralty from his Lordship. The particulars of this news is expected to be laid before the public in an extraordinary Gazette tomorrow evening.

"Thirty of the pirates who were lately taken were brought to Newgate yesterday, and thirty-one more were brought there

to-day, in order to take their trials at the ensuing Court of Admiralty, which is very shortly to be held at the Old Bailey.

"In consequence of the scarcity of grain, particularly of barley, a petition has been drawn up, signed by the most respectable and opulent maltsters, brewers, and distillers, resident in the home counties, to request his Majesty to grant leave, thro' the aid of the Privy Council, for the free and immediate importation of barley from the Baltic. It would have been presented to-day, had there been a levee. It is, however, to be presented to-morrow. Such is the scarcity of this species of grain, that it is thought there is not two-thirds of a crop in the whole kingdom.

"The crops of wheat are also so thin, that wheat sells now at seventeen pounds per load.

"It is now confidently reported, that the Lord Advocate will either become the Chancellor, or one of the Secretaries of State. Should the latter take place, Mr Thomas Pitt is to be Chancellor in the room of Mr William Pitt, who will then return to his profession.

"It is, we hear, intended by the Board of Admiralty, that a number of merchant ships shall be purchased and armed, to be stationed along the coast, to prevent the depredations of the enemies privateers.

"On Wednesday night about twelve o'clock, a messenger arrived at Lord Grantham's office from Sir Horatio Mann at the Court of Florence, and has brought with him a letter wrote by General Elliott to the above gentleman, which confirms the late destruction of the Spanish machinations to reduce that fortress. This day, in consequence of the above news, the Ministers of State had a meeting at Lord Grantham's house, as soon as the levee for foreign ministers was over, at his office in Cleveland Row."

From undoubted authority we can inform the public, that accounts have arrived by the Southampton frigate, which left New-York the 13th September, making mention, that the trial of the Hon. Colonel Cosmo Gordon ended on the 4th of September, completely to the Colonel's most sanguine wishes. The proceedings of the Court Martial were sent over with Colonel Balfour, who came to England in the above frigate, in order to be laid before his Majesty for his approbation. Colonel Gordon, for these two years past, has been endeavouring, in the most urgent manner, to obtain a trial; but the malevolence of his accuser prevented him that satisfaction, by insisting on a privilege of the Guards, viz. of being tried only by their own officers. This objection put a negative to the trial, as a sufficient number of officers of the Guards could not be collected in America to form the Court Martial. Upon this matter being laid before his Majesty, he was graciously pleased to order Colonel Gordon an immediate trial, by the officers then in America of the proper rank, whether of the Guards or not; and in consequence of this gracious measure, immediate justice has been done to a brave officer, and a respectable character. The conduct of Colonel Gordon's accuser, in preventing him so long from the satisfaction of a trial, was the more unpardonable, that he had, in an early period, refused to give the Colonel another kind of satisfaction, well known among military people.

Last night, the Honourable Colonel North, son of the Right Honourable Lord North, arrived in town from England.

Nothing can be more fortunate to this country at this period during the absence of our grand channel fleet, than the present dissaffection among the officers and seamen belonging to the naval armament of Holland, now inactively lying in the Texel.

A correspondent has made it a general remark, that his Majesty never orders his servants to act a tragedy when he means to honour the Theatre with his gracious presence. From this it may very naturally be concluded, that there are too many tragedies acted by his servants abroad for him to take any pleasure in seeing them at home.

The policy and necessity of making an immediate peace with America cannot be more strongly inferred, than from a view of our enormous unfunded debt of twenty-three millions. If this were not sufficient, we might consider the deplorable state of our stocks, which are so circumstanced, that even their existence may be totally annihilated by the caprice of a Minister, when our utmost exertions will scarcely enable us to pay our present taxes.

Last night, a shop was broke open in the High-street, near the head of Halkerston's wynd, in the same manner with that mentioned in our paper of this day se'ennight, and all the money in the till carried off. We would therefore recommend to shop-keepers, having panes of glass upon the tops of their doors, to get wooden shutters made for them, or a piece of iron put across each pane, either of which expedients would effectually put a stop to the depradations of these young thieves, who seem, at present, to be very active. Two boys are taken up on suspicion of the above shop-breaking. One of them pretends to be a travelling chapman, of the name of Laurence Brannan; the other calls himself George Mollison. They are at present under examination before the Magistrates.

It is a matter of astonishment to the commercial world, that a number of frigates have not been stationed these three weeks past off Cape Clear, to prevent the depredation of hostile privateers on the wretched weather-beaten remains of the Jamaica fleet. Seven ships have already been captured, and if some of his Majesty's ships do not immediately sail to the westward, little of what the storms have spared will reach their destined ports.

We hear from Yarm, that cattle sold well at the fair there on the 19th instant, and on Monday the 21st, old milk cheese, sold from 2 s. to 2 s. 4 d. per stone; new milk cheese, from 26 s. 6 d. to 28 s. 6 d. per cwt.——There was a very crouded town; and on the evening of the 21st, a bleacher's shop was broke into, and robbed of several webs of cloth.

Mr James Farquhar merchant died on Monday last, and not on Friday, as formerly mentioned.

Anecdote of Dean SWIFT.—The Dean happening to be at the White-Lion in Chester, in one of his journies from Ireland to the metropolis, sent his compliments, requesting the company of the Dean and Prebendary belonging to the cathedral; but they, fearing the poignancy of his wit might be exercised upon their manners or conversation, declined the honour, by pleading either indisposition or engagements. The Dean immediately wrote with his diamond ring the following distich upon one of the windows of the room in which he was then sitting:

On CHESTER CATHEDRAL *and its* MINISTERS.

Thy pastors and thy walls are very near of kin—
All plaister'd show without, and hollowness within.

An express has arrived at Glasgow, informing, that the Alexander, Campbell, from Jamaica, for Greenock, had put into Lochryan in distress, having lost her rudder.

On the 19th inst. the hills of Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Cheviot were covered with snow; a melancholy appearance at a time when great quantities of oats, &c. remain in the fields unshorn.

Extract of a letter from Fort George, Oct. 23.

"We have had very disagreeable weather here: Ever since the 16th instant has been one continued storm of hail and snow. The 19th and 20th, all the fields were covered with snow; and, on the 20th, the snow was on the roof of the barracks here till two o'clock in the afternoon. What makes it the more alarming is, that the most part of the oats are not cut down, and not ready, even if the weather was good. The barley in general is got in, and a good crop."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Oct. 26.

"Yesterday se'ennight at night we had a very strong wind, which blew down several of the officers marquees and soldiers tents at the camp at Ayton Banks.

"The postscript of a letter dated New-York, Sept. 11. from the master of a transport to his owner in this town, says, "we are lying here in ballast, and have just got orders to "clean and fit for sailing in three days for Charlestown, it being "to be evacuated."

"Thursday evening about eight o'clock, the Isabella and Mary, a light collier, belonging to Captain Popplewell, lying in the Girt at Shields, was discovered to be on fire: every exertion was used to extinguish it, but proving fruitless, she was towed out of the harbour by the boats from the Queen armed ship, and a number of others, to the Black Middings, where she burnt down."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 23.

"Monday Samuel Forster was tried at the commission of Oyer and Terminer, for killing ——— Anderson, in a duel. The jury, as it appeared to be a reciprocal challenge, found him guilty of manslaughter; but the Court refused to enlarge him upon bail.

"Sunday morning last, the first regiment of Irish brigade paraded at Marlborough-green, and received, under rested arms, an elegant pair of new colours, and from thence marched to the Phenix Park, where they performed a variety of manœuvrings and firings, with an exactness and steadiness that afforded the highest satisfaction to a vast number of respectable spectators."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 22.

"Sunday last a number of Colonel Talbot's regiment, quartered in the barracks of Drogheda, being in pursuit of a deserter, insisted on searching a house in that town where they said he was secreted, and, on their being refused admittance, proceeded to force open the door. A mob immediately assembling, and pelting the party with stones, they returned to their quarters, procured muskets, sallied out among the people, and fired several shots at them; fortunately, however, no lives were lost at that time, and the Volunteers assembling, fifteen of the Fencibles were secured and lodged in goal, which it was thought would put an end to the riot; but on the remainder of the party making for the barracks, two of them were wounded in so desperate a manner with stones, that they died yesterday. We are sorry to hear, that this disturbance was renewed yesterday with great animosity on both sides; that another of the Fencibles was killed on the bridge of that town, and that several of the inhabitants were severely wounded.

"Between five and six o'clock yesterday evening a strong detachment of the Royal Irish dragoons set out from this city for Drogheda, in order to quell the disagreeable riot existing there.

"It was last night reported, that an express had arrived, by way of Donaghadee, that Gibraltar has been relieved by Lord Howe."

Extract of another letter from Dublin, October 22.

"A Privy Council sat yesterday evening on the express received at the castle, respecting the disturbance at Drogheda; in consequence of which, three troops of horse were detached thither from this, and the remainder of the garrison, horse and foot, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning. A messenger went off this morning express to London, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Another express will set off this evening.

"The disturbance at Drogheda, on Sunday last, originated from the burglarious entry of a party of Fencibles, who, under the pretence that a deserter from their regiment was concealed in the house of a respectable distiller in that town, broke into it, and though no opposition whatever was given them, proceeded with the greatest violence to destroy whatever came in their way; and to add, if possible, to the terror of the family, which such behaviour occasioned, fired a pistol, when, and not before, the workmen who were in the house seizing what weapons came next to hand, drove out those riotous intruders into the street; where, from the mob, they experienced part of the punishment they had so justly merited.

"The Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and several Gentlemen, in the evening went to the barracks, to demand that these men who had occasioned the riot, and fired the pistol, should be given up.—They were received by the officers politely, and assured that the men were not *then* in the barracks, and were desired to examine the place, which they immediately did, but without effect. As they were going out of the gate, they happened to hear some expressions from a young hero, how finely they had humbugged the Mayor.—Provoked at this unexpected language, the magistrates returned, and after a more diligent search, actually found the two culprits concealed, who they brought with them, and committed to goal. Two of the Fencible officers afterwards waiting upon the Mayor, and insisting upon the discharge of their men, in terms unguarded and improper, and such as no magistrate who respected himself, could suffer with impunity, they were committed to the same prison with their non-commissioned friends.

"We are happy to find that no lives were lost upon the occasion.

"The volunteers immediately mounted guard in the town, and every precaution was used by them to prevent any farther disturbance. Volunteer centinels were stationed at the bridge, to prevent any mob from passing over to insult the Fencibles in the barracks.

"The Mayor of Drogheda, upon being yesterday informed that the five troops of horse were coming to town, met them, and after informing the commanding officer that every thing was settled, they immediately wheeled to the right about, and last night lay at the Man of War, on their return to town.

"Much of the violence of the commotion at Drogheda, whatever be the cause assigned for its first commencement, is undoubtedly to be placed to that general odium and detestation in which the *Fencibles* are held. This alarming affray, it is to be apprehended, is the beginning only of that popular resentment which these obnoxious regiments seem likely to experience in every part of Ireland.

"The intelligence we had lately from Chester of the defeat of the combined fleet by that under the command of Lord Howe, gained little credit here. We find, however, this account, or a similar one, has reached Bristol; for, by the Southwell, Cahy, arrived here yesterday from that port, we learn, that the master of a vessel, the day before the Southwell's sailing, had arrived there from the southward, and made oath before the Magistrates, that he had been present at an engagement between the British and combined Bourbon fleet, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, with the loss of eleven ships of the line; and that two Admirals are among the captives.

"Letters in the last packet from Bourdeaux advise, that notwithstanding the vigilance of the squadron in the Bay of Biscay, under the command of Commodore Elliot, the three flotillas for the West Indies, laden with ordnance stores, and having each 4000 land-forces on board, had sailed severally across the Bay in the course of last month. One of them, namely that which sailed from the Isle of Rhe, had just sent into Rochelle a large ship, called the Mary, bound from Bristol to New York.

"Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, a vessel with only her foremast standing, seemingly in great distress, was seen about eight leagues north-east of Lambay. She is thought to be a Whitehaven collier. The wherry who descried her would have gone to her assistance; but a violent squall coming on, she lost sight of her. The distressed vessel was scudding down Channel under a reefed foresail."

Extract of a letter from Cork, October 17.

"The Buccaneer privateer of Salem, has taken, to the westward of Cape Clear, the Catharine of London, Captain Alwright, from Jamaica, for London, with sugars, and three other vessels, supposed to be West Indiamen, exclusive of the Kitty of Glasgow, and Chambers of Bristol. The privateer is gone for France.

"Last Tuesday, sailed his Majesty's ship Mirmidon, Admiral Greaves, for Portsmouth, with a fleet for London, &c. under his convoy.

"The alarming prospect of scarcity, in consequence of the inclemency of the harvest season, calls loudly on the public for the strictest œconomy. It is therefore recommended, from repeated experience, the following mode of making bread, which will be found considerably cheaper, and equal, if not superior to any other. Take two quarts of wheaten flour, and one of the driest and best potatoes, boiled; mix them very well together, and with a proper quantity of barm, make it into loaves, to be baked in the usual way."

The Class of NATURAL HISTORY in the University, is to be opened by DR WALKER on Tuesday the 12th of November, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Watt in Boghall, in the parish of Galston.
William Hay farmer in Malcomburn, parish of Dundurcas.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 28. Unity, Grindlay, from London, with goods.
Nelly, Tulloch, from Bo-ness, with coals.
Leith Packet, Foord, from Carron, with goods.

SAILED,

Favourite, Hutton, for Dundee, with goods.
Active, Jamieson, for Sealock, with ditto.
Mary and Isobel, Higgin, for ditto, with malt.
Success, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with goods.

WRITING, ACCOMPTS, &c. TAUGHT by J. GRAY, at his school-room, St David's Street, contiguous to Mr M'Arthur's, grocer. The hours between one and three will be appropriated to girls, and those between three and five to boys.

As one hour is in general sufficient for Writing, such as are thought too young to begin Accompts may be assisted in reading English, or with their Latin lessons, if behind in their classes.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, for behoof of the Underwriters, at Sealock, on Monday the 4th of November, at twelve o'clock noon,

About a ton and a half DAMAGED HEMP,

and twenty Pieces LINEN, out of the Friendship of Alloa, James Spittle master, from St Petersburgh.

The Goods to be seen before the roup.

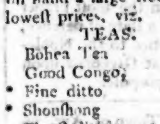
SALE OF TEAS, &c.

JOHN STURROCK Junior, Tea and Spirit Dealer, at head of Canongate, Edinburgh, hereby informs the Public, That he has presently on hand a large stock of the following Goods, which he sells at the lowest prices, viz.

TEAS.	per lib.	SPIRITS.	per gall.
Bohea Tea	at 4 s.	* Best double Rum	at 12 s.
Good Congo,	at 6 s.	* Single ditto	at 6 s.
* Fine ditto	at 7 s.	French Brandy	at 10 s.
* Shoushong	at 8 s.	* Single ditto	at 7 s
Finest ditto	at 9 s.	Dutch Geneva	at 8 s.
Good Hyson	at 10 s.	* Ditto	at 6 s.
* Finest ditto	at 12 s.	* Proof Whisky	at 4 s.

* Port, * Sherry, and * Lisbon Wine, at 18 s. per dozen.

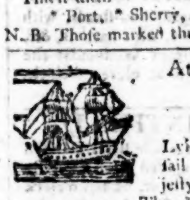
N. B. Those marked thus * are recommended as the best pennyworths.



At LEITH for LONDON,
THE STAR,
James Ritchie Master,

Lying in Leith Harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 4th November, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Flint.

The Master to to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house in Leith.



At LONDON——for LEITH,
THE POMONA,
WILLIAM MARSHALL Commander,

Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men answerable, Now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, will sail with the first convoy the 2d of November.

The Master may be spoke with, and letters on business directed to him, at the New-England Coffeehouse, behind the Royal Exchange.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.
THE FRIENDSHIP,
GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will leave the Wharf on Saturday the 2d of November, for to join the convoy at the Nore.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods for said ship, will please lose no opportunity

An Outline of the professional Character and Conduct of the late much-lamented Admiral Kempenfelt.

THIS much-lamented officer was the son of Lieutenant-colonel Kempenfelt, who, though a native of Sweden, attained that rank in the British service; and is said to have been the same officer who is characterised in the Spectators under the name of Captain Sentry.—Having been employed in the service of James II. he for some time followed the fortunes of that unfortunate monarch; but being restored to his rank by Queen Anne, he died Lieutenant-governor of Jersey, in the reign of the first King George.

He left two sons and two daughters, of whom Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq; formerly a Captain in the army, survives, but is unmarried, as was his late excellent brother.

The Admiral was born in Westminster about the year 1717, and entered into the naval service at a very early age; in which his rise was by no means rapid, which may be attributed wholly to the difficulty of obtaining rank in that service, after the peace of 1748; for his abilities in the line of his profession were always conspicuous enough to have entitled him to preferment, if any promotions had taken place.

But soon after the commencement of the war of 1755, he succeeded to a command; and on the 17th of January 1757, he was advanced to the rank of a Post Captain, and appointed to the Elizabeth, a ship of the line, in which Commodore Stevens hoisted his pendant, and took the command of a squadron for the East-Indies, where he remained several years, and served with distinguished reputation in three several actions with the French fleet, in each of which he fought his ship against an enemy of superior force, and received the applause due to his gallantry, when the tardiness of others prevented his reaping the fruits of it in victories which he so well deserved.

In the blockade of Pondicherry, he rendered the most important services to his country; and when on the death of Mr Stevens (who had been previously promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral) in 1761, the command devolved on Admiral Cornish, and the expedition against Manilla was undertaken, he had again the honour to carry this Admiral's flag, and to contribute, in a very eminent degree, to the reduction of that place.

After the peace of 1762, he retired from the service; and being without family connections, spent some part of every year upon the Continent; and in some of these excursions visited most of the naval ports of France, with a view to make such observations as, if they did not add to his own stock of professional knowledge, might at least prove advantageous information to his country.

But when the commencement of the present troubles stamped too high a value on his abilities to suffer them to be buried in retirement, he again embarked in the cause of his country, and took the command of a ship of the line.

The extent of his knowledge as a sea-officer, may be in some measure collected from his having been solicited to act as First Captain of the flag-ship, in the great fleets successively commanded by Admirals Hardy, Geary, and Darby; and how well he acquitted himself in this capacity, may be gathered from the earnestness with which each successor to this great command solicited the continuance of Captain Kempenfelt in the same station, though they might be supposed to have friends of their own, to whom his merit only could give him preference.

In the only command as an Admiral, which his short enjoyment of that rank permitted him to execute, his conduct was such as might have been expected from an officer so justly respected. Having fallen in with a very superior force of the enemy, under Monsieur de Guichen, he contrived, by an exertion of superior skill, to separate the convoy from the ships of war; and, by the capture of the latter, frustrated the designs of France, rendered their expedition abortive, and secured a superiority to the British flag in the East-Indies, which the arrival of this fleet in that quarter of the world would have rendered extremely precarious.

His private character is reported, by those who were honoured with his intimacy, to have been, in all respects, equal to that public one for which his untimely death is so universally regretted. He was a favourite with every British seaman, among whom we may venture to reckon many of the best hearts in the world; he was beloved by his friends, among whom we may be sure none were to be found who were not well worthy that distinguished honour; and he is sincerely lamented by every man who feels for the welfare of his country, which has received a very severe wound in the loss of one of her bravest, ablest, and most virtuous defenders.

Admiral Kempenfelt, at the time of that unfortunate accident, which has drawn tears from the eyes of the whole nation, was about 65 years of age, of a stout and athletic make, and blessed with a constitution which might have permitted him to afford to his country the service of many years.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

SIR JOHN STUART of Allanbank, Baronet, Sheriff-depute and Convener of said county, having been requested by the Earl of Home and Lord Binning to call a General Meeting of the County, for the purpose of again taking under their consideration the most proper manner of putting this part of the united kingdom in a state of defence, does hereby, in compliance with said request, give notice to the Noblemen and Gentlemen Heritors of said County to meet at Greenlaw upon Friday the 8th day of November next, for the above purpose.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lottery Hall, New Town of Ayr, on Friday the first day of November next.

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting

of dining and drawing-room furniture, mahogany bed-steads, with furniture complete; wines and other liquors; a cart, with harness, &c.

The furniture, &c. may be viewed any time from Wednesday the 30th instant, till the time of sale, which will begin at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold off.

THE POLLOCKSHAWS PRINTFIELD,

CONSISTING of about Thirty Acres, with the whole BUILDINGS and MACHINERY thereon, are to be exposed to SALE by public roup, on Friday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, within one of the houses on said field; or by private bargain, if a purchaser offers, betwixt and the day of roup.

Likewise, on said day will be SOLD by public roup, the remaining UTENSILS at said Printfield, consisting of a Copperlate Press, Garment and Handkerchief Copperplates, Printing Tables, Callender, Rollers, &c.

Inventories of the whole articles, the conditions of roup, progress of writs, with a plan of the grounds, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Grindlay, at the Company's Warehouse, Incle Factory, Cowloan-street.

Glasgow, 18th October 1782.

SALE OF NURSERIES AT TULLOCH.

TO be SOLD at Tulloch, near Dingwall, Ross shire, a large quantity of the finest young Ashes and Elms, from four to eight feet high, very fit for planting in clumps or hedge rows, price from ten to fifteen shillings per six score, put free on board of boats at Dingwall shore.

For further particulars, enquire at Patrick Reid, factor to Mr Davidson of Tulloch, by Dingwall.

ALL Persons having Claims against the deceased JOHN HALL, late brewer in Haddington, are desired to lodge exact notes thereof in the hands of Hay Donaldson, town clerk of Haddington, between and Martinmas first, that proper measures may be taken for their payment. And such as stand indebted to the said defunct, by accounts, bills, or otherwise, are requested to pay what they owe, between and the said term, either to the Widow, or the said Hay Donaldson, who are authorised to receive payment, and grant discharges.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL the Creditors of Miss JANET AIKMAN, late Shopkeeper in Edinburgh, are desired, by the Trustees, to meet by themselves or their agents in Mrs Laing's vintner in Don's close, on Monday the 11th November next, at six o'clock in the evening, to consider the most expedient way for disposing of the goods, that the shop lately possessed by her in the Luckenbooths may be set at the ensuing term. That none of the said Miss Aikman's Creditors may be omitted, and that the exact amount of the debts owing by her may be known, it is requested that such of her Creditors as have not already given in the just state of their claims will immediately do so, with oaths of verity on the same, to Mr Samuel Paterson merchant in Edinburgh, one of the trustees; and those who neglect so to do will be excluded from any share of the first dividend.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GILBERT M'CADAM of Merkland.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of the said Gilbert M'Cadam do hereby intimate to them, That such of the said Creditors who have not as yet lodged their claims, with the vouchers and affidavits on the verity thereof, are requested to transmit the same to John Boswell writer in Ayr, on or before the 22d day of November next; certifying those who fail, that what of the funds have been recovered by the said Trustees, will be divided among those only who shall have lodged their claims, properly vouched, with affidavits thereon, in terms of this advertisement.

State Lottery, 1782.

THE Tickets and Shares of Tickets are sold and divided into *Halves, Quarters, Eighths*, and *Sixteenths*, by

HAZARD and CO. Stockbrokers,

At their State Lottery-Office, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, LONDON.

And no where else on their account.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at sixpence per number.

Note—In the last Lottery the following capital prizes were sold and shared at this office, viz. two of 20,000 l. and one of 10,000 l.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	L. 20000	is	L. 40000
2		10000		20000
2	—	5000	—	10000
4		2000		8000
8	—	1000	—	8000
20		500		10000
50	—	100	—	5000
250		50		12500
14000	—	20	—	280000
14338	Prizes,		L.	393500
	First drawn ticket for the first five days, 500 l. each,			2500
	First drawn ticket for the 10th and 15th days, 1000 l. each,			2000
	First drawn ticket for 18th day,			2000
	First drawn ticket for 21st day,			3000
	Last drawn ticket,			2000
26162	Blanks.			
40500	Tickets,		L.	405000

Present Price of Shares.				
Half,	L.	8	12	0
Fourth,		4	7	0
Eighth,		2	4	0
Sixteenth,		1	2	0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid with deduction.

☞ All Shares sold at this office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the *Crown*, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office*.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 18th of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and sold by commission.

*** Bills not payable at sight must be drawn on stamped paper; and no bills of a long date can be taken.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

THERE is to be SET, by public roup, in the Laigh Council House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon, for two years after Martinmas next.

THE SECOND, SEVENTH, AND TWENTIETH BOUNDSES of the CITY's DUNG.

The Second Bounds being from the foot of the West Bow to the Castle Hill, on both sides of the Street.

The Seventh Bounds from Milne's Square to Barringers Close, north side of the Street. And,

The Twentieth Bounds from Adams's Gate to the Cowgate Port.

There is also to be rouped, at the same time, A SET for two years after Martinmas next, of the Five Acres of Ground lying immediately to the north of the Extended Royalty which belonged to John Dickson of Kilbucho, Esq. To be laid down and possessed in the manner directed by the articles of roup.

The articles of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES TO BE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 16th of December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALSKAIRTH,

and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merk Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about 500 Scots acres, of which above 50 acres are covered with wood, particularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of Drungans of a subject superior. The teinds of both are valued.

AS ALSO, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called LARIPOTTS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, declared teind-free by decree of the commission of teinds.

The upset-prices will be afterwards advertised.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Curruchan will give information as to any other particulars.

A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday 1783, for such number of years as may be agreed upon,

The Town and Lands of WESTER and EASTER GLENS, as presently possessed by John Gibson, lying within the parish of Traquair and shire of Peebles.

Proposals for a lease to be given in to John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles, betwixt and the 26th day of November 1782, who will conceal, if required, any offer not accepted

LANDS TO SELL,

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1783, within the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunse, between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon,

The Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnson of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale; and the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunse.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Friday the 20th of December next, between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon, at the King's Arms Tavern, Ayr,

The following SUBJECTS, belonging to William Wood, jun. merchant in Ayr, viz.

The FARM of TRABOCHMAINS, consisting of 130 acres, or thereby, under tack for seven years, at the yearly rent of 65 l. Sterling, all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; the tenant paying the cess and schoolmaster.

Also, the Farm of KEYSHILL, consisting of 90 acres or thereby, out of tack, and may be entered immediately; whereof about 65 acres are sufficiently limed, the lime now lying spread on the surface.

These farms lie contiguous in the parish of Stair, and county of Ayr, and will be sold together.

Also, the TACK of the Farm of Kincaidstone, lying in the parish of Ayr, whereof 21 years are to run after Martinmas next. This farm consists of 76 acres, all inclosed, has a good house and offices, is of a rich soil, and there are several compost middings lying thereon. The entry to the whole of the farm and house and offices to be at Martinmas next.

Also, a HOUSE in the town of Ayr, adjoining to the King's Arms Tavern.

Also, a HOUSE and GARDEN upon the bank of the river, near the mills of Ayr, as presently possessed by the said W. Wood.

For particulars, apply to William Crawford in Dalwennan, trustee for the Creditors. The articles of roup, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of John Murdoch writer in Ayr.

LANDS & TENEMENTS at PORTO-BELLO, And a HOUSE in NICOLSON's STREET, FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

That part of the Lands of FREEGATE, lying in the parish of Duddingston and shire of Edinburgh, on the south side of the high road leading from Edinburgh to Musselburgh, immediately to the south-west of the old house known by the name of *Porto-Bello*, consisting of about 12 English acres, with stable, barn, and byre, and other office-houses, presently possessed by Allan Livingston, by tack for nineteen years from Martinmas last, but in which there is a breach at the end of the first eight years; together also with several Tenements of HOUSES at Porto-Bello, possessed by different tenants, with a garden; all holding feu of William Muir, Esq; of Caldwell.

The house, presently in the natural possession of the proprietor, consists of three rooms, a kitchen, and garrets, with hen-house, rabbit-house, and other conveniencies. The garden, which is likewise in the proprietor's possession, consists of about an acre of ground, inclosed by brick and stone walls, which are lined with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and which, with a row of espaliers round the garden, have been yielding fruit for these two years past.

These subjects are agreeably situated near the sea, about half-way betwixt Edinburgh and Musselburgh; and several of the houses have been hitherto let to families for the benefit of sea-bathing, and have the conveniency of several stage-coaches passing to and from Edinburgh several times a day.

Part of the grounds afford proper and agreeable situations for building on, and might be feued out in lots to advantage; and, should the purchaser incline to carry on a brick and tyle work, or a pottery or brown pot-work, the grounds afford proper clay near the surface, of which brick of an excellent quality was made some years ago.

At same time to be sold,

A HOUSE lying on the east side of the south end of Nicolson's street, being the third flat above the ground storey of that stone tenement nearly opposite to Mr Gib's meeting-house, built not many years ago, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with an excellent cellar, and other conveniencies, presently possessed by Mrs M'Donald, at the moderate rent of 10 l. and with which a garret in the same tenement will likewise be sold. The purchaser will have right to a pump-well, and a green for drying clothes.

The articles of roup, with the progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh. John Provan, baker at Porto-Bello, will show the subjects there; and those wanting information as to further particulars, or who would incline to treat for a private bargain preceding the day of sale, may apply to the said Geo. Clapperton.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven

and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythswood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 2 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 388 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,

The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

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